and on the left being different. The lungs of mammals agree with those of the lower reptiles in being freely suspended within their coelomic cavity, and in not being, as In birds, crocodiles, and the Varanidae among lizards, tied down to the dorsal surface of that cavity by a sheet of peritoneum covering them.

The Gonads (Ovaries and Testes).—The ovary in the Mammalia Is always paired; there is never a partial or complete abortion of one gonad as in birds—except of course in pathological cases. The ovaries are small, and lie in the

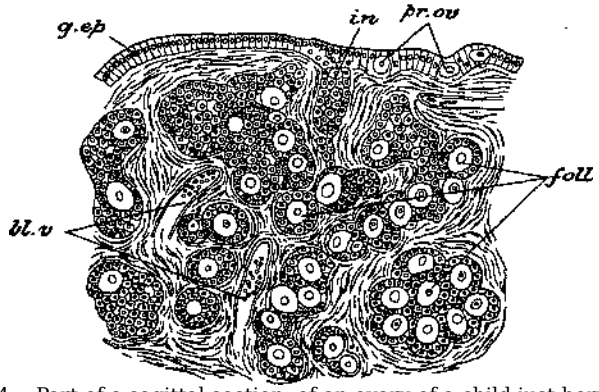

FIG. 44.—Part of a sagittal section, of an ovary of a child just born. W.», Blood-vessels ; *foil,* strings and groups of cells derived from the germinal epithelium becoming developed into follicles ; *ff-ep*$_f$ germinal epithelium; *in,* ingrowing cord of cells from the germinal epithelium ; *pr.ov*$_j$ primitive ova. (From Hertwig, after Waldeyer.)

abdominal cavity behind the kidneys. In ttie immense majority of the Mammalia the ova which are produced within the ovaries are of minute size; those of even the colossal Rorqual are, so far as we know, not markedly larger than the ova of a Mouse. The smallness of size of these reproductive elements implies necessarily an absence of much nutritive yolk; and as a consequence the developing embryo, since it is not hatched in an early stage as a free living larva, has to be nourished by the mother, to whose tissues it is attached through the intermediary of the placenta, a structure partly composed of foetal structures derived from the embryo, a&4 partly of portions of the lining of the uterus of the mother* The ova, of the